

LIST OF MOLLUSCA COLLECTED DURING THE COMMISSION OF
H.M.S. "WATERWITCH" IN THE CHINA SEAS, 1900-1903,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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THE shells referred to in the present paper were collected by Surgeon K. H. Jones, R.N., as opportunity occurred, in the various localities which H.M.S. "Waterwitch" was employed to survey. These localities were spread over about thirty-three degrees of latitude, namely, from about 4° to 37° North, that is to say, from the boundary between British North Borneo and Dutch Borneo, on the east coast of the island, to the vicinity of Wei Hai Wei in Northern China.

The localities examined were all at considerable distances from one another, and include, in addition to those above mentioned, the island of Hong Kong and a considerable portion of the adjoining mainland, and the neighbourhood of Shanghai, with certain islands off the coast of Chekiang, in which province Shanghai is situated.

A somewhat more particular description of the above localities, with special reference to their physical features, may not be here out of place. It should perhaps be mentioned that all the places referred to in this paper are in close proximity to the sea, if not actually on the seashore.

British North Borneo and the neighbouring islands are eruptive, with rich alluvial deposits overlying their igneous rocks, and are covered, except in those few spots where civilization has effected a clearing, with luxuriant jungle. In Labuan, however, the old jungle was entirely destroyed by fire some thirty-two years ago, and a good deal of the native fauna disappeared after the disaster. Terrestrial molluscs are undoubtedly plentiful in the old jungles, but are most difficult to find. Marine molluscs swarm in the warm seas which surround the great island and its smaller offshoots.

The country round about the island of Hong Kong is rocky, precipitous, and contains much waste land, although the natives manage with infinite toil to cultivate large quantities of rice in the narrow valleys, and by means of terraces on the steep hillsides, and, indeed, high up the mountains. More than half the "Waterwitch's" commission was spent either at Hong Kong or in the survey of the newly acquired British territory on the mainland adjoining, which therefore received a large share of attention. Geologically this district is composed of igneous rocks, sandstone, greenstone, and granite predominating; and, like most localities in which these conditions exist, it was not found very favourable for terrestrial mollusca.

The country in the vicinity of Shanghai is formed entirely of the alluvial deposit of the great Yangtze River, and is cultivated to the utmost.

The island of Shawei Shan, a patch of volcanic matter a few acres in extent, situated at the entrance to the northern mouth of the Yangtze River, and twelve miles from the nearest land, requires to be mentioned here, as also do the Chusans, an archipelago of mountainous, highly cultivated islands, none of them of large size, which lie off the coast, about eighty to a hundred miles from Shanghai itself, and which appear to be rather rich, for China, in fluviatile molluscs.

Wei Hai Wei, as generally understood, consists of a small island, Leu Kung Tau, on which the naval establishment is situated, and the adjoining mainland; and, in addition to this, some fifty miles of the coast of Shantung was surveyed by the "Waterwitch," as well as a place called Shi Tao at the south-east corner of the Shantung Promontory, and some seventy miles from Wei Hai Wei by sea. The country is barren, sandy, and dry, with rocky hills and few rivers and streams; it is poorly wooded, but, as in most other parts of China, is cultivated to its fullest extent. It is a disappointing country from a molluscan point of view, although four new species of *Limnæa* were obtained from it.

It must be admitted that the results of the collecting in the various above-named localities was, on the whole, disappointing. Terrestrial molluscs are, however, nearly always the reverse of abundant where igneous rocks are found, and China did not, at least in those parts visited, display the expected variety of fluviatile forms; whilst, with regard to marine species, although plentiful, it is regretted that time did not permit for more extended and careful search on their behalf.

LIST OF SPECIES.

1. *HEMIPLECTA DENSE* (Ad. & Rvc.).

Obtained in British North Borneo.

2. *MACROCHLAMYS CONSUL* (Pfr.).

Doat Island, near Labuan; British North Borneo, in old jungle.

3. *MACROCHLAMYS JUCUNDA* (Pfr.).

Doat Island, near Labuan; British North Borneo.

4. *CAMÆNA XANTHODERMA*, Mldff.

A few dead specimens at Hoi Ha in the new territory, opposite to Hong Kong.

5. *CAMÆNA CICATRICOSA* (Müll.).

Found commonly in the garden of the British Yamen in the heart of Canton native city, and also in gardens at Hong Kong. Only dead shells were obtained.

6. *EULOTA RAVIDA* (Bens.).

Found, more or less frequently, from Hong Kong to Wei Hai Wei, but, except on Shawei Shan Island, not commonly. The form which occurs in the last-named locality differs somewhat from those seen elsewhere, in the rather darker colour and in the striation, which may perhaps be accounted for by its isolation.

7. *EULOTA SIMILARIS* (Fér.).

This species occurred plentifully at Woo Sung, near Shanghai, and was also found, though not so commonly, at Hong Kong and on the adjoining mainland.

8. *EULOTA REDFIELDI* (Pfr.).

Specimens of this species were obtained at Shanghai.

9. *EULOTA FASCIOLA* (Drap.).

Specimens of this species were also only obtained at Shanghai, on garden walls.

10. *EULOTA TOURANNENSIS* (Soul.).

At Wan Ha, on the mainland near Hong Kong. A few dead shells on the seashore.

11. *EULOTA GLOBOSA*, n.sp.

Shell globose, narrowly perforate, solid, coarsely striated by the lines of growth; whorls 6-7, very convex; suture impressed; peristome reflexed; aperture broadly lunate; a callosity connecting the



columella with the peristome above. Diam. maj. 14, min. 12.5 mm.; alt. 12 mm.

A few dead shells obtained at Shi Tao, in Shantung.

12. *SUCCINEA CHINENSIS*, Pfr.

A single specimen of this species was obtained at Shanghai.

13. *PYTHIA SCARABÆUS* (Linn.).

This species was found commonly at Labuan, off the coast of British North Borneo, in damp marshy spots and in old jungle.

14. *PYTHIA TRIGONA* (Troschel).

Found, but less commonly, in similar localities to the last species, at Labuan, and in some of the neighbouring small islands.

15. *AURICULA AURIS-JUDÆ* (Linn.).

Plentiful in marshy places in British North Borneo, and in the island of Labuan, and very frequently entirely decorticated.

16. *AURICULA AURIS-MIDÆ* (Linn.).

Somewhat less plentiful than the last, and found only in Labuan Island. Like the former species, it is very often much decorticated, and to obtain a specimen in good condition is not easy.

17. *CASSIDULA MUSTELINA* (Desh.).

This species is plentiful in marshy places in Labuan.

18. *CASSIDULA AURIS-FELIS* (Brug.).

Plentifully in association with *C. mustelina*, Desh., *Auricula auris-Midæ*, and *Auricula auris-Judæ*, in marshy spots in Labuan.

It appears not improbable that the reason the loss of the periostracum is so common in all these molluscs, is that they not infrequently, when the tide falls, find themselves exposed to the full heat of the tropical sun, in spite of the fact that they are very well able to bury themselves in the mud.

LIMNÆA.

Considering the profusion of *Limnæa* elsewhere, and considering the very unusual amount of suitable or apparently suitable ground for the genus, the members of it are neither numerous nor widely distributed in China. In the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, where a very large area has been minutely examined, there are only three localities in which *Limnæa* occur, all of which are separated by miles of mountainous country from one another, and in one instance, the colony, one of *L. Swinhoei*, only amounted to a couple of dozen specimens all told, and is situated on an island of small size. All three areas are extremely limited in extent.

In the Chusans also there is one limited area, sparsely populated with *Limnæa plicatula*.

The most curious point about the distribution of the genus, as regards the portions of China visited, is that it should be so abundant on the Shantung seaboard, of all places physically the last in which it might be expected to flourish. Yet every shallow sandy stream in this part of the empire appears to produce a species or two.

The Shantung coastline is, however, the resort, in Autumn and Spring, of immense numbers of ducks and geese, travelling on migration, and the great fondness of these birds for *Limnæa* as articles of food may perhaps account for the introduction of these molluscs in such plenty, the egg-cases and young being carried on the legs or plumage of the migrants.

19. *LIMNÆA MARS*, n.sp. Fig. 2.

Shell narrowly acuminate, very thin, glossy, fulvous horn-colour, very finely striated with lines of growth; whorls 5; aperture inversely auriform, about $\frac{1}{12}$ of the whole height of the shell; columella twisted,

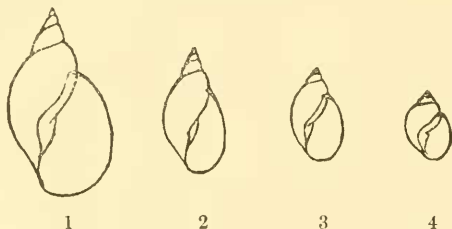
and extending into a very thin callosity, barely reaching to the lip above; umbilicus shallow and very narrow; peristome simple above, slightly reflexed below. Alt. 16, diam. 7.5 mm.; height of aperture 11, breadth 4.5 mm.

Hab.—Liu Shi Tao, north-east promontory of Shantung, in a large fresh-water lagoon.

20. *LIMNÆA* (*GULNARIA*) *WHARTONI*, n.sp. Fig. 1.

Shell ovate acuminate, pale brownish horn-colour, striated with somewhat coarse lines of growth; whorls 5-6; aperture ovately and inversely auriform, about $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$ of the total height of the shell; columella strongly twisted and extending into a callosity which reaches the lip above; umbilicus very narrow; peristome simple above, slightly reflexed below. Alt. 23, diam. 12.5 mm.; height of aperture 15, breadth 7 mm.

Hab.—Liu Shi Tao, north-east promontory of Shantung.
Plentifully in a large fresh-water lagoon.



21. *LIMNÆA* (*GULNARIA*) *SHANTUNGENSIS*, n.sp. Fig. 4.

Shell ovate, fulvous, corneous, striated with somewhat irregular lines of growth; whorls 5; aperture oval, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole height of the shell; columella straight, extending into a faint callosity occupying half the distance to the lip above, and reflexed over the umbilical region; umbilicus narrow; peristome simple, except where it approaches the columellar region, where it is slightly reflexed. Alt. 9, diam. 5 mm.; height of aperture 6, breadth 3.5 mm.

Hab.—Wei Hai Wei; Shantung.

Plentifully in a small rocky stream.

22. *LIMNÆA* (*GULNARIA*) *PETTITI*, n.sp. Fig. 3.

Shell narrowly acuminate, pale brownish horn-colour, slightly malleated, and striated with lines of growth; whorls 5; aperture inversely auriform, about $\frac{2}{3}$ the whole height of the shell; columella slightly twisted, extending into a thin callosity which reaches the lip above; umbilicus very narrow; peristome simple above, slightly reflexed below. Alt. 12, diam. 6 mm.; height of aperture 8, breadth 3 mm.

Hab.—Near Chefoo, Shantung.

Plentifully in a disused canal.

23. *LIMNÆA CLESSINI*, Neumayr.

Liu Shi Tao, south-east promontory of Shantung. One or two specimens in a large fresh-water lagoon.

24. *LIMNÆA* (*GULNARIA*) *OVATA*, Drap., var. *ABERRANS*, Westerlund.

The island of Leu Kung Tao, or Wei Hai Wei Island, in a small stream which dried up during September, 1901, thereby causing the total destruction of the species living in it.

25. *LIMNÆA* (*GULNARIA*) *PLICATULA*, Bens.

Found sparingly in a fresh-water lagoon in Tao Hwan Island, one of the Chusan group, and apparently a favourite food of the many wild duck which resort thither in the Autumn.

26. *LIMNÆA* (*GULNARIA*) *SWINHOEI*, H. Ad.

Found plentifully at Plover Cove in the new territory on the mainland opposite to Hong Kong Island, and very sparingly on Double Island, a small island in the same vicinity, in both cases in paddy-fields through which run good fresh-water streams.

27. *PLANORBIS CHINENSIS*, Dunker.

A few specimens of this species occurred in a small marsh in Tao Hwan Island, in the Chusans.

28. *SIPHONARIA COCHLEARIFORMIS*, Rve.

A few specimens were obtained at Tao Hwan Island in the Chusans, where they are much appreciated by the Chinese as an article of diet.

29. *BULLA COLUMELLARIS*, Menke.

A few specimens were obtained at Hoi Ha, in the new territory, opposite to Hong Kong.

30. *BULLA AMPULLA*, Linn.

One specimen from British North Borneo.

31. *TEREBRA DIMIDIATA* (Linn.).

A few specimens from British North Borneo.

32. *CONUS* (*PUNCTICULIS*) *ARENATUS*, Brug.33. *CONUS* (*CORONAXIS*) *HEBRÆUS*, Linn.34. *CONUS* (*CORONAXIS*) *MILIARIS*, Hwass.

All these three species were obtained on a coral reef in British North Borneo.

35. *MITRA* (*TURRICULA*) *BALTEOLATA*, Reeve.

A few taken in Labuan.

36. *NASSA ARCULARIA*, Lamk.

A few specimens in British North Borneo.

37. *NASSA* (*ZEUXIS*) *OLIVACEA*, Brug.

One specimen in Sebutik Island, in Dutch Borneo, on the east coast of the island.

38. *COLUMBELLA* *FULGURANS* (Linn.).39. *COLUMBELLA* *DISCORS* (Gmel.).

A few specimens from Tregannu, in British North Borneo.

40. *RAPANA* *BEZOAR* (Linn.).

A few specimens were obtained at Shawei Shan Island.

41. *PURPURA* (*THALESSA*) *HIPPOCASTANUM*, Lamk.

A common species on rocks on the shores of the Canton river estuary.

42. *SISTRUM* *MUSIVUM* (Kiener).

Not uncommon at Labuan.

43. *SISTRUM* *CONCATENATUM* (Lamk.).

A few in British North Borneo.

44. *CASSIS* *STRIGATA* (Gmel.), var.

Not uncommon on the coast of Shantung, where it is dug up with a pointed stick from the tidal margin and is an article of diet.

45. *CYPRÆA* *FIMBRIATA*, Gmel.46. *CYPRÆA* (*ARICIA*) *ANNULUS*, Linn.47. *CYPRÆA* (*LUPONIA*) *ASELLUS*, Linn.48. *CYPRÆA* (*LUPONIA*) *ERRONES*, Linn.49. *CYPRÆA* (*TRIVIA*) *SCABRIUSCULA*, Gray.50. *CYPRÆA* (*PUSTULARIA*) *NUCLEUS*, Linn.51. *CYPRÆA* (*EPONA*) *CICERCULA*, Linn.52. *CYPRÆA* *ARABICA*, Linn.

All the above *Cyprææ*, with the exception of *C. arabica*, were obtained in Labuan and British North Borneo. *C. arabica* was collected at Fung Bay on the mainland, opposite to Hong Kong Island.

53. *CERITHIUM* *PATULUM*, Sowb.

Found in profusion on the rocks at Kuhto, in the new territory, adjoining the island of Hong Kong.

54. *CERITHIUM* *MORUS*, Lamk.

Plentifully in the estuary of the Canton River.

55. *TEREBRALIA* *SULCATA* (Born).

At Pakerang, in British North Borneo; a few specimens of large size. In the neighbourhood of Hong Kong the species is plentiful in suitable localities, and apparently quite indifferent to hot sunshine and cold winds, when exposed by a falling tide.

56. *TELESCOPIUM FUSCUM*, Schum.

Sebatik Island, Dutch Borneo. Very commonly to be found on the edges of the mangrove swamps, buried in the sand or mud.

57. *CERITHIDEA RHIZOPORARUM*, A. Ad.

At Hong Kong. More plentiful than the preceding, but like it in habitat and behaviour.

58. *PLANAXIS SULCATUS* (Born).

Not uncommon at Crooked Island, off the mainland, adjoining Hong Kong.

59. *MELANIA*.

Two species of *Melania* were obtained in Borneo—one at Lahad Datu, Darvel Bay, which lived in fresh water, and was not very common, and one which lived in the salt water of a mangrove swamp, at Labuan, in great profusion. The first was *M. episcopalis*, Lea, and the second *M. Labuanensis*, Brot. The neighbourhood of Hong Kong produced two species, of which one, *M. Hainanensis*, Brot, was only discovered in two localities, many miles apart, but plentifully in both places. The habitat of this species appeared to be clear, rapidly running, rocky streams. The other species, *M. costellaris*, Lea, was obtained from the stagnant water of the paddy-fields, and was very much restricted in its distribution.

60. *LITTORINA* (*MELARAPHE*) *MELANOSTOMA*, Gray.

A common species, both in British North Borneo and in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong.

61. *LITTORINA CARINIFERA*, Menke.

Taken commonly at Pakerang in British North Borneo and in Labuan.

62. *LITTORINA UNDULATA*, Gray.

Found abundantly with the last-named species.

63. *LITTORINA SCABRA* (Linn.).

Found in moderate numbers at Shawei Shan Island, where, during the ebb tide, it must have lived in perfectly fresh water.

64. *LITTORINA ARBORICOLA*, Rve.

Not uncommon at Labuan.

65. *LITTORINA BREVICULA*, Phil.

The species occurred abundantly at Shawei Shan Island, where, like *Littorina scabra*, it passes half its life in fresh and half in salt water.

66. *TORINIA PERSPECTIVIUNCULUS* (Chemnitz).

A few specimens were obtained in British North Borneo.

67. *BYTHINIA STRIATULA*, Bens.

This species occurred sparingly in a small marsh at Tao Hwan, an island of the Chusan group, where it was associated with *Limnæa plicatula* and *Planorbis Chinensis*.

68. *VIVIPARA HAMILTONI* (Metcalf).

Specimens which, though not typical, we felt constrained to relegate to this species, were taken at Lahad Datu, Darvel Bay, on the east coast of Borneo, where they occurred sparingly in a small jungle puddle.

It is rather curious that all the *Viviparæ* referred to in this paper as being found in China were observed about the stems of growing rice in the paddy-fields.

In winter-time, after the rice crop has been gathered in, the surface of the paddy-fields becomes as hard, dry, and dusty as a highway, and yet the *Viviparæ* never seem to seek shelter in the streams which almost invariably run through or by the sides of the fields. It appeared probable that the molluscs buried themselves for the Winter months. With the object of ascertaining whether this was the case, a particular paddy-field, some fifteen yards square, and one of about half a dozen, in a small valley isolated by half a mile from any other cultivation, were carefully watched. About ten days after the field had been flooded, *Vivipara Chinensis* began to appear, and as all the specimens were thickly encrusted with hard mud, which they never are later in the season, it seemed only possible that they had made their way up from below, and, indeed, some were noted which had only half extricated themselves from the sodden earth. These molluscs must have been deeply buried, as the soil is subjected to a very thorough ploughing before the water is run over it. Curiously, all the specimens contained young.

All the *Viviparæ* appear to be greatly relished by the Chinese as articles of diet, and are sold by measure in the native markets.

69. *VIVIPARA ANGULARIS* (Müll.).

Found in great numbers at Lin Chao, in the vicinity of Shanghai.

70. *VIVIPARA QUADRATA*, Bens.

This species was obtained in the paddy-fields at Tao Hwan Island, in the Chusans, and also purchased in the market at Shanghai.

71. *VIVIPARA CHINENSIS*, Gray.

This species was found to be fairly common in the vicinity of Hong Kong, and also at Tao Hwan Island in the Chusans. The specimens varied greatly both in colour and in size.

72. *AMPULLARIA EXPANSA*, Nevill.

A few specimens which were obtained in a jungle ditch at Lahad Datu, Darvel Bay, British North Borneo, were assigned to this species.

73. *ASSIMINEA LATERICEA*, Bens.

This species was found plentifully at Lin Chao on the northern mouth of the Yangtze Kiang, and sparingly at Tao Hwan in the Chusan Archipelago.

74. *ASSIMINEA NORBURYI*, n.sp.

Shell conical, perforate, polished, of a rich chestnut colour; whorls 6-7; suture impressed; peristome simple; aperture oval. Operculum paucispiral, horny, thin, and transparent, the nucleus being situated on the side adjacent to the columella. Alt. 3.5, diam. 2 mm.



This species occurred in great plenty at Lin Chao, in company with *A. latericea*, Bens., and *Vivipara angularis*, and many thousands were found left stranded on the rapidly drying paddy-fields, exposed to the full glare of a September sun.

75. *CYCLOPHORUS (GLOSSOSTYLUS) BORNEENSIS*, Metcalfe.

This species was plentiful in the old jungle of Doat Island, near Labuan.

76. *CYCLOPHORUS (EUCYCLOPHORUS) PUNCTATUS*, Grateloup.

This species was plentiful with *Camæna cicatricosa* in the garden of the British Yamen, in Canton native city, and less so at Hoi Ha, on the mainland, opposite to Hong Kong Island.

77. *NATICA GUALTERIANA*, Petit.

A few specimens were obtained in British North Borneo.

78. *SCALARIA SCALARIS* (Linn.).

One dead specimen was obtained at Tolo Harbour, on the mainland opposite to Hong Kong.

79. *NERITA LINEATA*, Chem.

Obtained in British North Borneo, and also at Double Haven in the new territory adjacent to Hong Kong.

80. *NERITA POLITA*, Linn., var.

A curiously striated variety of this species was obtained in the estuary of the Canton River.

81. *NERITA (PELORONTA) CHRYSOSTOMA*, Récluz.

Obtained near Hong Kong.

82. *NERITA* (*THELICOSTYLA*) *ORYZARUM*, Récluz.

Obtained in the estuary of the Canton River.

83. *NERITA* *CHAMELEON*, Linn.

A few specimens not exactly typical were obtained at Shawei Shan Island, at the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang.

84. *NERITA* *ALBICILLA*, Linn.

A few specimens were obtained at Labuan.

85. *NERITINA*.

Of *Neritina* four species were obtained, and of these three were observed in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong and one at Labuan.

Of those at Hong Kong, *Neritina variegata*, Rve., lives always in clear, rapidly running, rocky streams, and is generally distributed on the mainland adjoining Hong Kong. *N. (Clithon) meleagris*, Lamk., was only found in one very limited area, in a deep pool at a spot where a small mountain stream debouched into the sea; and *N. pulchella*, Rve., like *N. variegata*, is most widely distributed about Hong Kong, but, unlike it, never appears to venture above high-water mark, so that practically it lives, all its life, among the sea-washed pebbles of the shore.

One specimen of *Neritina crepidularia*, Lamk., was taken in a mangrove swamp at Labuan.

86. *NERITOPSIS* *RADULA* (Linn.).

A few specimens at Labuan.

87. *TURBO* (*MARMOROSTOMA*) *PORPHYRITES*, Martyn.

One or two specimens were taken at Labuan.

88. *MONODONTA* *LABIO* (Linn.).

Plentifully on rocks at Crooked Island, in the new territory adjoining Hong Kong.

89. *CHRYSOSTOMA* *PARADOXA* (Born).

A few specimens were obtained in British North Borneo.

90. *GIBBULA* *CUMINGI*, A. Ad.

A few specimens from British North Borneo.

91. *ACMÆA* *STRIATA*, var. *BORNEENSIS* (Rve.).

Not uncommon on rocks at low tide in British North Borneo.

92. *ACMÆA* *SACCHARINA* (Linn.).

Commonly on rocks at low tide at Labuan.

93. *ACANTHOPLEURA* *SPINIGER* (Sowb.).

One specimen was taken at Labuan on a rock at low tide.

94. *OSTREA* *TALIENWANENSIS*, Crosse.

One specimen picked up dead at Shi Tao, in Shantung.

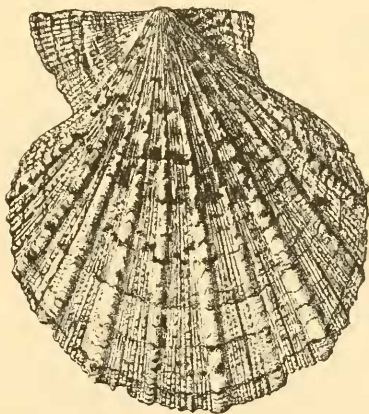
95. *OSTREA* (*LOPHA*) *FRONS*, Linn.

A few specimens at Hoi Ha, in the vicinity of Hong Kong.

96. *PECTEN* (*CHLAMYS*) *FARRERI*, n.sp.

Shell orbicular, equilateral, scaly, the left valve somewhat more convex than the right, the former bearing 10 coarse costæ, the latter about 25, between which, on both valves, appear numerous finer riblets; auriculæ very unequal, the anterior large, descending in a curve, the posterior comparatively small, forming approximately an obtuse-angled triangle, both sculptured with scaly riblets; colour dirty white, banded and mottled, especially on the left valve, with rich purple brown. Long. 81, lat. 75 mm.

Hab.—Shi Tao, Shantung.



The nearest ally of this handsome species appears to be *Pecten latus* from Japan, from which, however, it differs in being somewhat more orbicular; in the greater number of the costæ in both valves, on which the scales are much smaller and further apart, and in the shape of the auriculæ, the anterior being considerably more curved, while the posterior descends more abruptly and without the curve noticeable in *P. latus*.

97. *MYTILUS SMARAGDINUS*, Chem.

A few specimens picked up on an island in the Canton estuary, washed up after the great typhoon of November, 1900.

98. *MODIOLA METCALFEI*, Hanley.

A common species about Hong Kong.

99. *BARBATIA SINENSIS* (Phil.).

Plentifully in the Canton estuary, buried in crevices of submerged rocks.

100. *ANODONTA GIBBA*, Bens.

A common mollusc at Tao Hwan, where it inhabits certain deep dykes which are used for purposes of irrigation. It is a favourite article of diet with the Chinese, and by every homestead was invariably a large pile of its empty shells. Apparently these molluscs are at times obtained by diving, as I saw men thus engaged.

101. *HEMICARDIUM (FRAGUM) FRAGUM* (Linn.).

A few specimens were obtained in British North Borneo.

102. *CHAMA NIVALIS* (Rve.).

Labuan. One specimen only obtained.

103. *MERETRIX ZONARIA*, Lamk.

Common, and often very fine, on the Shantung coast.

104. *CIRCE DIVARICATA*, Sowb.

Not uncommon about Hong Kong.

105. *DOSINIA PUBESCENS*, Phil.

Labuan. A few dead specimens only were obtained.

106. *CYCLINA CHINENSIS* (Chem.).

Not uncommon about Hong Kong and on the adjoining mainland.

107. *TAPES (AMYGDALA) VARIEGATA*, Sowb.

Obtained in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong.

108. *TAPES (HEMITAPES) STRIATUS* (Chem.).

Obtained in the same parts of China as the last-named.

109. *CYRENA SOLIDA*, Desh.

A common species in the mangrove swamps at Labuan.

110. *CORBICULA LARGILLIERTI* (Phil.).

Occasionally found in paddy-fields on the mainland opposite to Hong Kong, and, like many other fresh-water molluscs, a favourite article of diet with the Chinese.

111. *CORBICULA FLUMINEA* (Müll.).

Occasionally obtained in paddy-fields near Hong Kong.

112. *SOLETELLINA (PSAMMOTÆA) CHINENSIS*, Desh.

In the vicinity of Hong Kong not uncommonly.

113. *SOLETELLINA (CAPSELLA) VIOLACEA* (Lamk.).

A common species about Hong Kong, and much used as food by the Chinese.

114. *ASAPHIS DEFLORATA* (Linn.).

Hong Kong. A few specimens only were obtained.

115. *SOLENOCURTUS CONSTRICTUS* (Lamk.).

Not uncommon in the Chusan Islands, where it is an article of diet.

116. *SOLENOCURTUS MALACCENSIS*, Wkr.

Not uncommon at Shi Tao, in Shantung.

117. *MARTESIA STRIATA* (Linn.).

Not uncommonly in Sebatik Island, Dutch Borneo.

In conclusion, it only remains to pay a slight tribute to Mr. J. H. Ponsonby for his continued courtesy and kindness as a correspondent during the three years which were spent by Surgeon K. H. Jones in Chinese waters.
